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[WHOLE No. 59.]

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

THIRD REPORT OF MR. HASSSLER.

Report of F. R. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast, upon the progress of that work, from November, 1834, until May, 1835.

It is proper that every spring and fall a regular report shall be made upon the works that have been executed since the last report, the state in which they are at the time, and the prospects or plans for the further prosecution or the measures to be taken; such as to make a full series of public documents upon the leading facts, to be laid before Congress, and for the information of the public in general. I therefore herewith present the same, as follows:

1. It has been stated in my report of November last, that, and in some measure now, the base-line, which shall serve as foundation for the whole work, has been measured. My own principal work during the winter just passed was, therefore, to make all the necessary and very extensive calculations, which this work required by its nature, to deduce the final results, as I have given the idea of it in my last report. All such calculations must necessarily be made at least double, and then be revised by comparison; my assistants, Captain Wm. H. Swift, of the Topographical Engineers, and passed midshipman John A. Dahlgren, of the Navy, assisted in turn to make these second calculations, which have just now been finished.

2. The peculiarly favorable locality of the base-line, besides the use of any one of its parts for the soundings of the sea-shore at which it lies, gave the opportunity to ground upon the measurement that has been made, three determined distances of different lengths, to serve, the two smaller ones for the secondary triangulation of the neighborhood, and the ultimate whole line for the large main triangulation.

These three distances resulted, after all reductions, as follows :

	metre.	yards.	miles.
From the West End to 5200 metre mark	= 5201,8478	= 5690,375	= 3,233
" " " Head and Horns	= 43059,0092	= 48285,410	= 8,118
" " " East Monument	= 44058,9870	= 5379,3286	= 8,733

3. With the last distance all the main triangles are now calculating over again, as it is proper to do; and the results will be used for the introduction of all the triangle points upon the map projections that will be given to the topographical surveyors and the sounding expeditions, to fill up, in the same manner as has been shown by the works presented last winter, but upon a much larger scale.

4. These results would have been obtained much earlier, if the difficulties of mere form, which have been thrown in the way of the general progress of the work, had not obliged me to lay my work so frequently aside for the correspondence, to which these difficulties necessitated me to direct my attention.

5. The detail maps of that part of the topography and soundings of Great South Bay of Long Island, by Lieutenant Gedney and Mr. Renard, which have been executed during the about five weeks that it was possible to work at them last fall, comprehending a distance of upwards of eight miles in length, and about the same in breadth, have been shown in due time; and the same assistants who have produced them are now again in the field, in continuation of their work. These maps are however such as must be kept for the general stock of the results of the Coast Survey, of which they form the first beginning; they can therefore not be added to this report, as no duplicates are on hand.

6. To prepare for the further prosecution of the topographical and the naval part of the work, that give the final execution of the maps, Mr. Renard was here with me this winter, and made the projections of the different sheets that are to be distributed to the different

parties to be filled up by their work, when the triangle points have been inserted into them from the calculations. A map of assemblage is joined herewith, which shows as well the principles upon which such works are to be distributed and ordered, as the great quantity of work for which the triangulations hitherto made have procured the elements.

7. The number of sheets of maps presented by this assemblage shows evidently how much could have been fully and finally executed; they are to the number of twenty seven, and more are preparing by the secondary triangulations going on at this moment, which could have been all executed this year, if the means had been disposable to carry on the work, as the proper progress and the best economy in its prosecution would have made desirable.

8. But having, with these views and the knowledge that the next appropriation would likely be made only some time in summer 1836, spared from the last appropriation about \$15,000, to employ them this year in the fulfilment of these proper plans, and expected from the last Congress an appropriation of \$40,000, according to my estimate given in, I calculated all my plans upon the means of \$55,000, thus apparently disposable; the appropriation, however, being only \$30,000, and the payment of the vessel for the sounding expedition being laid upon the Coast Survey appropriation, to the amount of near \$10,000, while before it had always been intended that these expenses should come out of the general navy appropriation, these circumstances reduced the funds upon which I had calculated, for about \$20,000, below the necessary means, so that the funds remaining available are reduced below \$34,000, which is insufficient for the intended aim, and must be made use of to the best advantage within its reach.

9. During the time that I was thus engaged here, partly with my assistants, Mr. Ferguson recalculated the latitudes, azimuths, and other mixed astronomical observations, and Mr. Blunt recalculated the triangulation which he had made, upon the results communicated to him, of the base-line stated above, between base west and 5,200 metre mark. They are now both again occupied at the continuation of their respective triangulations; Mr. Ferguson in New Jersey, and Mr. Blunt upon the west part of Long Island.

10. I cannot omit to record it here, that the remainder of the appropriation stated in § 8 must now be necessarily stretched out, so as to defray the outfit of two years, namely, that of this whole year, and that of next spring, and therefore the works be so much restricted in their extent, that notwithstanding my actually executed preparations for the final mapping are great, the result possible to be presented will necessarily remain far behind what I had prepared for, and there will need the utmost indulgence and regard to the circumstances under which I labor, and which no exertions of mine, ever so great, can possibly overcome. I can only lament the disappointment of the public in general, in the expectations which I have observed that it had of this work, and my own, by the frustration of my hopes to answer these expectations. A later execution of these detail parts will become a great deal more expensive than they would have been if immediately now executed.

11. The junction of the survey of the coast of Maryland with the Coast Survey, which has been sanctioned last winter, must necessarily now be attended to this spring. The Legislature of Maryland has made this winter permanent arrangements for its execution; and Mr. Alexander, who is charged with that task, expects me to meet him in Baltimore, to join in the necessary reconnoissances for the projecting of a proper triangulation of that part of the country, and its junction with my executed triangulation near New York and its neighborhood.

12. This work of the map of Maryland being set in

activity, and the state government paying the secondary triangulation and the topographical work, the Coast Survey will be made to proceed in two places, and thereby, it may be hoped, progress with so much more rapidity; but it is of course my task to attend to this junction as soon as I may be able to leave here in the spring.

13. This extension of the work in two directions, to enable me to employ a double series of secondary triangulation and detail surveys, was always in my plan, as stated long ago, on account of the acceleration which it naturally presents for the completion of the work in general.

14. To the unfavorable circumstances quoted above I must still add, that the large theodolite, ordered from Troughton and Simms in London, has not yet arrived, and may perhaps not arrive early enough to allow time to make all the observations that I had contemplated to make with it this year. The final execution of such an instrument generally takes so much more time of the chief of the establishment himself than what might be thought, that they can never be expected at the time when he first promised to finish them, according to his own first expectations; this work partakes of the same changes from nature as the geodetic or astronomical observations, for which the instrument is intended, and is therefore as to time equally uncertain.

15. The old two-foot theodolite is in such a state (as already said) that it requires too great a waste of time to get by it results, ultimately inferior to what is required in the case; so that even the intermediate use of it would not be a proper employment of the time and expenses required. Before it can render the proper services again, it must be sent back to the maker in London; and I should propose rather to try to give it to him in part payment of the instruments ordered of him besides those received, and the great theodolite now expected, which I believe his well known liberal dispositions would incline him to admit.

16. Under the consideration of these circumstances, the most advantageous employment of my own exertions, in the work of the Coast Survey, is naturally the reconnoitering for the future extension of the triangulation both in Maryland and on the whole line till to the present triangulation, and even to the east of it, if the instrument expected should not arrive before the end of the first part; while my assistants would be engaged, as much as the means of the remaining Coast Survey appropriation will allow, in the prosecution of the secondary triangulation, the topographical and the sounding parts, to approach as near as possible to the results which I had flattered myself to present to the next Congress as the works of this year.

17. It is not here the place to make propositions for the detail organization of the work, but I may nevertheless state, that it is essential for the work itself, abstractly speaking, that I should have the proper liberty, stipulated and granted by my contracts, to take all the measures which my long experience and my presence in the work indicate to me; as it is impossible for any man not in that very situation, to form an adequate and appropriate judgment upon these measures, and the adaptation to circumstances.

18. The monuments placed at the two extremities of the base-line upon Fire Island beach, ought to be placed under some public guard, of some kind or other, in order to prevent that the tendency to mischief, or cupidity to get the stones, may not tend to their destruction; the importance of their preservation for future use is self-evident, and the expenses naturally and unavoidably attending the measurement of a base-line have given to them even a great pecuniary value, which it is desirable to preserve from loss.

19. The same reasons and consequent reasoning apply to the two points of Ruland's and West Hills, which form what is often called the "mountain base-line," and which lie in situations far less subject to accidental deterioration from accidents of nature than the two monuments near the sea-shore upon Fire Island beach.

20. It would be extremely desirable that some legal protection could be given to our signals in general during

the work; as experience has proved, particularly in Connecticut, that they were subject to daily injury, or even to be taken away; as the publication proves which I was obliged to make in September, 1833, but did not prevent it. This insecurity of the signals is not only a great annoyance to the work, but a considerable loss of time and money, by the frequent journeys for the replacement of the signals to which it necessitates; that certainty in our operations is very difficult to obtain under such uncertainty of the steadiness of our signals is evident by itself, and a remedy to it very desirable.

F. R. HASSLER.

Washington City, May 8th, 1835.

Map joined to this Report.

Map of assemblage for the topographical and sounding parts within the triangulation executed before 1835.

From the Portland (Me.) Jeffersonian.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We have seen, with some degree of surprise, that the subject of the Military Academy at West Point has again been brought before the attention of Congress in a spirit of querulous and disfavor. We say surprise,—first,—because every investigation hitherto made, of its merits, its uses, and its administration, though often repeated, has been as often crowned with a triumphant verdict in its favor. And secondly, because,—failing to prove the existence of any specific abuses or faults in the conduct of its affairs, resort is still had, to the general aspersion that the Academy is but the nursery of aristocratic principles and prejudices and is conducted under influences of favoritism and partiality.

Let us examine this.

Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, it has been fairly and we had hoped definitely proved, that cadets' warrants are distributed amongst the applicants with an anxious and scrupulous eye to impartiality;—or, if the weight of circumstances were ever allowed to turn the scale, that it was in favor of the claims of the poor in preference to those of the rich. To substantiate this fact, it will only be necessary to consult the records of appointments made,—or even to survey the actual circumstances of those who, as graduates of the Military Academy, now hold commissions in the Army. We ask no qualification of this general assertion, as to its bearing on the usage and fair dealing of the War Department, but such as may be due to the general imperfection of human nature. The Secretary of War can hardly be supposed to possess the attributes of ubiquity or omniscience,—and without these, he would have no power to discern the true merits of every application that might be made to him,—to judge of the qualifications of every candidate,—or so to discriminate between the claims of rival aspirants,—both equally unknown to him,—as always to decide in favor of justice and of superior desert. Regard must consequently be had to the testimony of other persons, who, being acquainted with the candidates, are also, themselves known to the government. Of such are Members of Congress, whose recommendations are mostly received as impartial testimony to the point,—and perhaps better witnesses or a more appropriate influence, the nature of the case would not allow. If there is room still left here for the undue exercise of political bias or aristocratic associations, be it so:—But, as the perfectibility of human institutions is still an unsolved problem, it rests with the complainants to suggest the remedy,—to point out that other possible plan which shall guide the War Department to a safer rule of judgment in the distribution of appointments.

But even admitting the existence of abuses in the mode of appointing Cadets, in what way are we to be exempt from equal abuses in the appointment of Lieutenants or other grades, if made directly from the ranks of civil life?—besides,—with what measure of justice or propriety is the administration of the West Point Academy made answerable for the obliquities of the administration of a Department at Washington.

The Constitution of the Military Academy is peculiarly designed to foster and secure that very spirit of republican equality which its assailants presume to be endangered by it. In all the rules and usages of the Institution, whether embraced in the scope of academic discipline or bearing upon the social relations of the Cadets, the same spirit is practically exemplified.—When once the candidate is enrolled as a member of the Academy, he takes his equal stand with others of his class, and no question is asked of his family or his fortune. He treads the academic plain on terms of equal dignity with his young peers from every quarter of the Union,—forms acquaintances or friendships among them as chance or taste may dictate,—and, not until after a sufficient exercise and development of their talents or attainments, when the academic Roll shall exhibit the scale of intellectual gradation, is there the least index to signify the superiority of one over another. The Professors being paid from other sources than the pockets of their pupils, they are so far forth left free from all temptations to compromise the integrity of their trust,—either by a ruinous indulgence on the one hand, or a vexatious opposition on the other. It is difficult to conceive of an Institution for the education of youth, framed upon a purer model of equity, both in the distribution of its academic influences and in the social condition of its members. It is in short, the realized Beau-Ideal of social equality, where MIND is left free to assume its own specific level, and to develop itself to the greatest advantage.

The history of the Academy will show how small has been the agency of political or official considerations, in the dispensation of its favors;—how often the sons of men distinguished for wealth, office, or popularity, have been dismissed or degraded, whenever by their misconduct or dullness, they have been found to deserve it. And on the other hand, how great has been the number of the poor and uninfluential, who have attained to all the honors and rewards which were due to their merits alone.

But here, we apprehend, is the great difficulty “Hinc illæ lachrymæ!”—The very proprieties we are extolling as among the most excellent features of the Military Academy, are, we fear, the chief, if not the only causes of hostility against it. To such exhibitions of stern and inflexible justice as we have described, some individuals have very naturally fallen victims. The pains of wounded vanity are hard to cure;—and men may be found, who, to avenge their mortified self-love, would gladly work the ruin of any institution, if, in its wreck, they could bury the remembrance of their discomfiture. From whence soever the opposition may spring, ten thousand to one it is from this cause alone.

And what is the substitute proposed by those who desire the abolition of the Military Academy? What plan have they devised to procure and preserve amongst us the military and scientific knowledge of which the West Point School is confessedly the “Alma Mater,” and the Repository? What other source, from whence to supply our Army with educated officers;—men, endued,—as it is indispensable they should be,—with those professional attainments necessary to an honorable fulfilment of their functions?—Nothing. They would simply appoint citizens to the army, with no reference to preliminary education or enlightenment on the subject of their vocation. They would reduce the scale of professional requirement, but gain not one point of exemption or relief from those very corruptions of which they now affect to complain. An army so composed, might form an excellent “Pretorian band,” nurtured under influences and ever ready to do the party bidding;—but how far useful to the country, or consistent with the permanency of our modest republican institutions, let the reflecting of all parties judge.

We have, in this country, but few institutions of a purely national character,—fewer perhaps than the national interests may require. A naval academy, a national observatory, a general hospital for decayed veterans,—these, all, are objects of public necessity;—yet from that jealous observance of Constitutional restraints

which forms a characteristic and salutary feature in our Congressional legislation, (but is occasionally carried out to an extreme of fastidiousness and rigor,) obstacles are apt to arise against which, even the most salutary propositions, sustained by the most reasonable arguments, are sometimes urged in vain. Knowing, therefore, the difficulty of building up, let us beware how we indulge ourselves in the facile province of pulling down. Destructiveness is a native propensity, the first active exercise of infantile strength. Experience and reason are required to appreciate the value of existing creations,—and a master's skill superadded to these,—to bring them into being. The Military Academy had its origin in times, and under the sanction of names, which are themselves synonymous with purity and patriotism. It has not been without impediments to its growth, but it has already shed abroad throughout the land some precious fruits. In the absence of a standing army, it is an Institution altogether essential to the ultimate purposes of National defence and dignity. In its moral and intellectual efficacy, as an instrument of military energy, it is worth an Army of 40,000 men—without the peril or the cost of this.

Our foreign relations are not likely to become less complex by the increase of our commerce, or the complacent sense of our own potency;—let us then beware, in our vehement love for the name of a republican government, how we compromise the means that may be vitally essential to our republican existence.

V.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 31.

“We are going on quietly with our camp duty, without interruption from the Indians. Captain Porter, the commandant at this post, received despatches last night from Gen. Clinch. Gen. C. is at present at Fort Drane, and is anxiously waiting for troops in order to take the field. He has left it at the discretion of Capt. Porter, either to join him now, or, if he thinks it more prudent, to remain for the present where he is.

Powell, or Oseola, as he is called, had no doubt a regular plan of operations. He is, from all accounts, a superior man possessing great personal courage, and capable of combining and arranging a regular and comprehensive campaign. His plan evidently was to cut off Dade's detachment of one hundred men, to attack and defeat Clinch, and then to make a sudden descent upon Picolata and St. Augustine, and lay them both in ashes. In the first step he succeeded, but the sharp repulse he received from Clinch, has probably deranged his plans. He cannot advance for fear Clinch will fall upon his towns, particularly as he would place himself between two fires—Clinch on the one side with re-inforcements he will certainly receive, and on the other, the forces now about to be concentrated at and around St. Augustine. His object now must be, to cut off detached parties with provisions, and to prevent all communication and junction.”

Extract of a letter dated Feb. 2.

“Powell wrote a letter of defiance to Gen. Clinch, about ten days since, stating that if the General would only give him a few days for defence, he would be prepared to carry on a five year's war. The letter is written in a style very concise, and quite characteristic of its daring and intrepid author. I presume it has been published, ere this, in the Charleston papers, but lest you should not have seen it, I will here give you the concluding part, as near as I can recollect.

It says—‘ You have guns, and so have we—you have powder and lead, and so have we—you have men, and so have we—your men will fight, and so will ours, till the last drop of the Seminole's blood has moistened the dust of his hunting ground.’ ”

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS.—For the last two days our city has been all commotion. Drums and fifes, and parading of men has been the order of the day. During that time nearly seven hundred and fifty men have volunteered their services to go to the defence of Florida; and taken together, it is hardly possible that a better set of looking fellows could be found. The company formed by Captain A. F. Burthe, is particularly numerous and well uniformed and equipped, and composed of good looking young men; mostly well known in this city, many of them of the best families. The company commanded by Major Marks, from Feliciana, is however the finest of the whole corps. It was formed in less than twenty-four hours, of Planters and others at St. Francisville, and the adjacent country, and is composed of the very best materials. The men are all friends, from the same neighborhood, many of them wealthy, one particularly makes 400 bales of cotton annually, and the officers are men skilled in the use of arms, enjoying the full confidence of their soldiers.

The whole corps is to be commanded by Gen. Persifor F. Smith. It was an inspiring sight to witness them yesterday, when mustered to receive their arms and equipments; they appeared all to be animated with the warmest feelings of patriotism and military enthusiasm, and gave a cheering promise of what might be expected of them in the event of a war with France.

The first detachment composed of the U. S. troops, and a few volunteers under the command of Col. Foster, left the barracks to embark at one o'clock, the remainder did not march until the evening. They embarked on board the steamers Merchant and Watchman. Col. Twiggs with another detachment of U. S. troops and remainder of the volunteers will leave to-morrow in the David Brown.

Success and good health attend them, and a happy return to their homes.—*True American.*

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 11.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.—The Iceboat Relief returned to this city yesterday afternoon. From her report it will be seen that she towed the brig Arctic, with the United States' Troops on board, from Annapolis to the mouth of the Potomac river. We learn that in the performance of this trip, she encountered ice in many places piled to the thickness of *several feet*, through which she made her way only by the exercise of the most determined perseverance on the part of her indefatigable commander and his officers and crew. When she left the brig she was entirely beyond the region of ice, and was pursuing her way under full sail.

Captain Weems deserves the highest praise for his unwearied exertions during the late very cold weather, in surmounting obstacles which few would have had courage enough to encounter. We learn that the warmest encomiums were bestowed upon him by the officers and troops on board the Arctic, and that they handed him a complimentary letter before they parted.

The service of the Ice Boat cannot be too highly appreciated by the citizens of Baltimore, for while the harbours of most of the neighboring cities have been closed by ice, vessels have been able to arrive at and depart from our port without delay.

At a meeting of the Officers under the command of **MAJOR GATES**, on board the transport Arctic, a committee having been appointed to consist of Major Gates, Dr. Hawkins, Capt. Dimick and Lieut. Magruder, to express their approbation of the conduct of Capt. Weems, of the steamboat Relief, reported the following communication, which was adopted :

TO THE PUBLIC.

Major Gates and the Officers attached to his command, on board the Transport, Arctic, deem it due to Capt. Weems, to express their sincere thanks for his great exertions and invincible perseverance, in rescuing them from a most difficult situation, in the Chesapeake Bay on the 8th February, and to the Community of

Baltimore, their estimation of the efficiency of the Ice-Boat Relief, by which means Captain Weems succeeded in cutting the Transport through 60 miles of ice, at least eight inches thick—portions of which varied from two to three feet in thickness.

In testimony of their admiration of his intrepid bearing throughout, the Committee recommend, that a Silver Cup be presented to Capt. Weems, with an inscription, expressive of their favorable sentiments.

BRIG ARCTIC,

Chesapeake Bay, Feb. 8th, 1836.

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of the officers on board this transport under the command of Major Wm. Gates, we the committee on their behalf have ordered a cup to be made by Mr. Kirk, of Baltimore st. Baltimore, of which they ask your acceptance.

We tender for ourselves and brother officers this slight testimonial with the greatest pleasure and offer our best wishes for your further success.

J. DIMICK, Capt. 1st. Artillery,

A. HERBERT, Lieut. 1st. do.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

Lieut. 2nd. do.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

DEATH OF COL. LOOMIS.—We have a letter from Otsego county, announcing the death, last week, at Cherry Valley, of a venerable friend, who was for many years a resident of this city, greatly esteemed. We refer to Colonel LEBBEUS LOOMIS, who removed to Springfield, in Otsego, some five or six years ago. Colonel Loomis was a native of Colchester, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen years he entered the revolutionary army, in 1775, and served until the close of that memorable contest. He was an adjutant at the battle of Monmouth, and served with great credit. He was courteous in his manners, exemplary in his Christian character, and beloved for his social qualities. Since the above was prepared we have received the following order.

N. YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,

NEW YORK, January 21, 1836.

General Order.—The President is again called upon to announce to the Society the death of another of their distinguished Revolutionary companions. Colonel LEBBEUS LOOMIS departed this life at Cherry Valley, in Otsego county, in this state, on the 10th inst., in the eightieth year of his age.

Col. LOOMIS was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, on the 17th June, 1775, being then about 17 years of age. He subsequently entered the continental army as an Ensign, in Col. Swift's regiment, in the Connecticut line of that army, and was in the battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777—in the battle of Germantown in the month of October of the same year; after which he was appointed Adjutant of Col. Swift's regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant, and was with that rank in the battle of Monmouth on the 28th June, 1779.

Adjutant LOOMIS was a gallant and brave officer, and universally respected in the army, then commanded by General Washington, in which he was serving, and continued in service until the close of the revolutionary war.

After the war, Adjutant LOOMIS settled in the city of New York, and soon took an active part in the organization of the uniform militia, which became the successors of the continental army, and were embodied, in order to preserve the institutions which had been formed by the war of the revolution; he was first Major, and afterwards Colonel of one of the city regiments of artillery.

He retired from military duty about the year 1799, possessing the highest esteem of his associates in arms, and the respect of the public. About eight years since he removed to Cherry Valley, where he ended his days.

The members of the Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a mark of respect to their deceased friend and companion.

By order of

Major Gen. MORGAN LEWIS, Pres't.
CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary.

DEATH OF GENERAL NORTH.—It was not until past 12 o'clock to-day, that we were apprised by a note, (without particulars,) of the death of one of the last

of that brave band of brothers, who achieved the independence of our country, in the person of GEN. WILLIAM NORTH, who died in this city last evening, at the advanced age of 83. We have long numbered General North among our personal friends and correspondents; and, late as is the hour, we cannot send our paper to press without paying a passing tribute to his memory—brief, and inadequate as it must necessarily be.

He was a gentleman by birth, education, and early association.

He entered with all the enthusiasm of youth, and the ardor of the patriotism of *that* day, into the service of his country in the war of the revolution. He was the favorite aid-de-camp of that illustrious German soldier, whose discipline, acquired by him in the school of the Great Frederick, infused new life and vigor into the continental army, and contributed so much to their invincibility—the BARON STEUBEN. For the character and talents of the Baron, General NORTH acquired a high degree of respect—cherishing his memory with great veneration, to the day of his death. After the decease of his military instructor, General North erected the tablet to his memory, in the German church formerly standing in Nassau street, between Maiden Lane and Nassau street.* [This tablet we understand is stowed away some where up town, among the rubbish of the old dismantled church.]

Some time after the war of the revolution, General North settled upon his estates in Duaneburgh, near Albany, where he continued to reside until the year 1818, when he removed to the sea-coast in the vicinity of New London—for the benefit of the air, and to indulge in the luxury of piscatory amusements, of which he was very fond. For several years past, he has spent most of his time in this city. His manners were those of the old school gentleman—erect, military, and chivalrous in his opinions, to the last. In the better days of the Republic—when men of sterling worth were in demand—he was much in public life—having often been a member of the State Legislature—speaker of the House—and once a Senator in Congress. Many in Albany will yet recollect him, as the last speaker of the Assembly, who wore the cock-up hat in the chair. He was a man of the kindest feelings—warm-hearted and generous—affable and communicative,—and highly respected by all who knew him. We believe there is no surviving officer of the revolutionary army, of the rank of the deceased.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

* About two years since, he wrote a very interesting memoir of the Baron, for this paper.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the frigate Potowmac, dated Lisbon, Dec. 31st: “We have had a pleasant summer cruise about the lower part of the Mediterranean, and are now on a short one outside the Straits, including this place, Cadiz, and the Madeira and Canary Islands. We shall return to Mahon some time in April. Our ship is much admired wherever we go, and is one of the fastest sailers in the world. We sailed in company with the Constitution, and beat her easily by and large. The Constitution is wintering in Smyrna and will return to Mahon in April. The John Adams is now here and is bound on a cruise in a few days. We were all presented a short time ago to her Majesty, the Queen Donna Maria, by our Chargé, Mr. Kavanagh, and to-morrow we are to be present at her marriage, by proxy, to the Prince Coburgh, who will be married in person in two or three months. He is expected here in February or March next.”

CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 5.

COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN, the eminent Civil Engineer who constructed the Dry Docks at Charlestown, Mass. and Gosport, Va. arrived here yesterday, in the barque *Chief*, from Boston. He is on his way, we understand, to Apalachicola.—*Courier.*

The Portsmouth, N. H. Journal of Saturday last states the report that orders have been received for finishing

the frigate Santee and the Alabama 74, now on the stocks at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. No such orders have been received. The Alabama is undergoing an examination—for ascertaining her decayed timbers, and supplying their places with sound ones.

The sloop of war Concord, Capt. Mix. is now in our harbor, fitting for sea. Her officers have arrived, and more than a hundred of her crew—the others are daily expected. We have understood her destination is the Gulf of Mexico.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS.—An old officer has been gratified to see that a movement has been made in Congress to place the *Topographical Corps of Engineers* on an eligible and more useful footing; and, that both the President and Secretary of War approved the plan of doing so, as suggested by the intelligent head of that Corps.

Our country is young; but every rising sun beams upon new developments of her hidden resources, both moral and physical. Who can foretell the proud and splendid destiny that awaits her, if we can only prevent the rancour of *party spirit*, and the madness of *fanaticism*, from bursting asunder the bands of our *Union*, and overturning with it the only *free institutions*, on earth! Let us but move onward *one other generation* on the flood-tide of Union, and Peace, and Prosperity, and we rise upon the plane of the first nations on earth—*free and unconquerable*.

But, in the meantime, we must collect the knowledge of our physical condition and resources. During the late war, those of us who were in the field and upon the ocean, had but a very imperfect knowledge, either of the *face* of the country, or of the numerous bays and rivers and estuaries of the Atlantic or lake frontier. The consequence of this ignorance were delay, hesitation, and, in some instances, defeat. It was out of these circumstances that the present able Corps of *Topographical Engineers* grew up. For some years they have been ardently engaged in surveying the land and measuring the waters of the United States, and by the use of science and industry, have essentially contributed to make known some of the wonderful advantages of our favoured country. They have visited many of our noble rivers and fathomed and explained the hidden mysteries of their navigation. On the *land*, they have exhibited many of the strong holds and defences of two long lines of our frontiers. They have marked out the best military roads in several portions of the country. And with national views, they have surveyed and located the most facile routes for canals and rail roads, so essential to our union, happiness, and thrift. All these works have been performed under orders from the Federal Executive, and have, comparatively, cost the people nothing. The expense of the whole *Corps* is but a trifle—nay, it is less than a groat, compared with the advantages derived from such science and skill as that body of *Engineers* is known to possess. They have only made a favorable commencement in the career of their usefulness. They will have much to do for the next quarter of a century.

I have read the plan and sensible report of Col. Abert, in which, as the head of the *Corps*, he asks nothing but a *military organization* of it; which, if made, is to *cost less than the present expense of it*; and it seems to me, that Congress cannot hesitate a moment on the subject.

From the silent manner in which the bill for this purpose moves, simultaneously, in both branches of Congress, I do not apprehend any objection to it. All that I say is wholly disinterested. I served, during the whole of the last war, at the head of the most important staff departments, both on lake and on the Atlantic frontiers; and in both extremes of the *Union*, I saw enough to satisfy me of the most deplorable want of *Topographical information*. And it is the memory of the previous necessities of the country that keeps me alive, in my quiet retirement, to whatever promises good to my country,

either in peace or in war. The *Topographical Corps* serve us most usefully in either situation—and it is, therefore, that much interest is taken in its behalf by

AN OLD OFFICER.

ICE IN THE POLAR SEAS.

We lately mentioned that an expedition was about to be fitted out from Hull in England, under the command of Capt. John Clark Ross, for the purpose of proceeding to the coast of Greenland, to the relief of a number of British Whalemen, who, there is abundant reason to believe, are enveloped by the closing ice in those polar regions. The fate of these unfortunate men, thus surrounded by impenetrable barriers, and in a climate so intensely cold, with merely a distant prospect of ever again beholding their home, their friends, or their native country, must indeed be a melancholy one—and the attempt to rescue them from their perilous situation, is a gallant enterprise, which will command the best wishes of the civilized world for its success.

The navigation of the Greenland seas, is at all times a dangerous undertaking, in consequence of the immense numbers and vast magnitude of the fields of ice in those regions—which from the mast-head present an appalling appearance—sometimes extending for many miles without exhibiting to the view any opening or interstice. These ice fields are sometimes set in motion by winds and currents, which act upon them according to their size and depth in the water. It is often the case that currents are strongest near the surface of the water—and ice which is of moderate thickness will be carried along at the rate of three or four knots, while ice which is immensely thick or heavy, will be affected in a much less degree.

It will therefore be seen that while high winds or strong currents prevail, the ice cannot be drifted along in a body. Partial separations and openings are constantly occurring; and sometimes two immense bodies of ice will seem to rush towards each other, as if mutually bidding defiance, and meet with a tremendous shock. Indeed it is difficult to conceive of a more grand or sublime sight than the meeting of two of these enormous bodies of ice, each weighing many millions of tons. The smaller or weaker field is not unfrequently crushed into a thousand pieces, and sometimes they are both much mutilated—perhaps completely broken up. All intervening substances are of course crushed to atoms, or buried in the ruins of the opposing fields. It is this which adds to the dangers of the whale fishery. When ships, which during storms or fogs are continually subject to these dangers, get involved between two bodies of ice, which are approaching each other, their destruction is inevitable. Sometimes they are crushed like an egg-shell—sometimes they are forced beneath the surface of the water, and sometimes they are fairly lifted out of the water, and thrown upon the surface of the ice. During some seasons, as many as fifteen or twenty vessels have been crushed by this irresistible pressure.

It is as often the case that the commanders of vessels, when involved in these dangers, cut with immense labor corresponding docks in the field of ice, into which they haul their vessels, and thus lie for a time in comparative safety, until the force of the wind or the currents, make openings in the fields, through which the ships may be extricated. It is, probably, an unlooked-for blockade of this description, which has occasioned the protracted absence of the Greenland ships. If so, Capt. Ross may be expected to relieve them from their awkward and dangerous predicament.—*Boston Journal*.

REMARKABLE FACT.—In the last number of Silliman's *Journal*, in an article "On Currents in Water," it is asserted that if a tub or vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun; and if means are used to produce an opposite motion upon withdrawing those means, the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws, constantly operating.

From the St. Joseph's (Florida) Telegraph.

We have been favored with the inspection of several English and Spanish maps of Florida within the last two or three weeks.

We first noticed on a chart made in 1774, by T. Jeffries, Geographer to H. B. M. "FORT CREUECAEUR demolished" on the shores of St. Joseph's Bay. By the chart, the fort appears to have been situated on the N. W. side of a small creek, about a mile north of the town. We have visited the spot for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the chart, and in this respect, the ruins of the fort are plainly discoverable. The chart states the creek to be "fresh water," which also proves correct. From this chart it would seem, also, there was at that time a natural water communication between St. Joseph's Bay and the Appalachicola, which is stated as "salt water." We do not doubt such communication once existed from a branch of Bayou Leland, now grown into a swamp, and that it could not now be cleared out if it should be considered expedient. A river is laid down in the chart as the Calistoble river, which we are inclined to think, is what is now called the Chipola.—Cape St. Joseph is called Roebuck point. Crooked river is called Venis river, and the Ocklockney, Duck's river. The Waculla, is called the Tagabona. St. Juan is the name of a place a short distance further up the St. Marks, and a little higher up the same river, is noted Aspalaga, located in modern times on the Appalachicola. The river next below St. Marks, is called Ashley river, on which is noted a village called Okone, and one called Ayaval. Next, southwardly, is Atkinfurna river, Stoney creek, Hatcha Hollowaggy, and St. Mathu. The Suwannee, is called in another chart, by the same author, Leguazo. We have heretofore considered its proper name to be the "Little St. John's," and that its present name was an Indian corruption of the Spanish San Juan or Whan, the Indians adding the final *ee*, used by them to designate little or lesser. This chart notices a little sand key in the gulf, bearing from Cape St. Blas, S. 15 M. E. thirty miles, as having been seen by the Providence schooner, Capain G. Ross, while in 100 fathoms water.

This chart gives 9 feet water on the middle ground at the entrance of St. Joseph's Bay, 30 feet in the Northern Channel and 34 feet in the Southern Channel, and from 24 to 48 feet water in the Bay. Inch Keith or Black's Island, is called upon it Turtle Island.

We are informed the history of the destruction of Fort Creuecaeur is one of fearful character. It is said the bones of three hundred Frenchmen are entombed beneath what now appears to be a mound of sand; but which, some two hundred years since, was a fortification, on the taking of which by the Spanish force after a gallant defence, every soul was put to the sword.

A Map, made by John Senex in 1719, lays down the route of Hernando Soto through Florida in 1539 and 1540. It appears that he landed at the "Bay of the Holy Ghost," [Espritu Santo] on the Peninsula, and proceeded up the same to the Tallahassee country, at a sufficient distance from the sea shore to head the small rivers. At about the place where Tallahassee is situated, he turned his course northwardly, and marched directly to the place on which Charleston, S. C., is now built. A note on the map at the mouth of the Ocklockney, states, "St. Mary de Apalache destroyed by the Alimbamous in 1705." We have heard of the ruins of an old fort having been discovered there. The river Waculla is called Tatacalza; St. Marks, "Toushachee." An Indian village, said to belong to the "Tocapato wanderers" is noted at the head of the "Vaisa," now called Wacissa. The Savannah river, Ga. is called in this, the river "May." We notice in another ancient map, the river St. Marks is called the "Samabalathee."

We invite those who can furnish any authentic data of the early history of Florida, to use our columns as the medium of communication to the public of all information on this interesting subject.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NORTH CAPE.—This Cape forms the most northerly point of the continent of Europe, and may be regarded as one of the sublimest wonders of nature. It is situated within the arctic circle, in 71 degrees 10 minutes north latitude. It has been accurately described by a late voyager, from whose account the following particulars are extracted :

In approaching the Cape, a little before mid-night, its rocks at first appeared to be nearly of an equal height, until they terminated in a perpendicular peak ; but, on a nearer view, those within were found to be much higher than those of the extreme peak, or point. Their general appearance was highly picturesque. The sea, breaking against this immoveable rampart, which had withstood its fury from the remotest ages, bellowed, and formed a thick border of white froth. This spectacle, equally beautiful and terrific, was illuminated by the **MIDNIGHT SUN** ; and the shade which covered the western side of the rocks, rendered their aspect still more tremendous. The height of these rocks could not be ascertained ; but here every thing was on so grand a scale, that a point of comparison could not be afforded by any ordinary known objects.

On landing, the party discovered a grotto formed of rocks, the surface of which had been washed smooth by the waves, and having within, a spring of fresh water.—The only accessible spot in the vicinity, was a hill, some hundred paces in circumference, surrounded by enormous crags. From the summit of this hill, turning towards the sea, they saw to the right a prodigious mountain, attached to the Cape, and raising its sterile mass to the skies. To the left, a neck of land, covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dashed with violence, closed the bay, and admitted but a limited view of the ocean. To see as far as possible into the interior, our navigators climbed almost to the summit of the mountain, where a most singular landscape presented itself to the view. A lake in the foreground had an elevation of at least 90 feet above the level of the sea ; and on the top of an adjacent, but less lofty mountain, was another lake. The view was terminated by peaked rocks, chequered by patches of snow.

At midnight the sun still remained several degrees above the horizon, and continued to ascend higher and higher till noon ; when having again descended, it passed the north, without dipping below the horizon. This phenomenon, which is as extraordinary to the inhabitants of the torrid and temperate zones, as snow is to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, could not be viewed without a particular interest. Two months of continued day-light, during which space the sun never sets, seem to place the traveller in a new state of existence ; while the effect on the inhabitants of these regions is singular. During the time the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or six in the evening, and go to bed at one. But, during the winter season, when, from the beginning of January, the sun never rises, they sleep above half of the twenty-four hours, and employ the other half in sitting over the fire—all business being at an end, and a constant darkness prevailing.

The cause of this phenomenon, as it affects the northern and southern regions of the earth, may be readily understood. The sun always illuminates half the earth at once, and shines on every side 90 degrees from the place where it is vertical. When he is vertical over the equator, or equi-distant from both poles, he shines as far as each pole—and this happens in spring and autumn. But as he declines to the north in summer, he shines beyond the north pole, and all the countries near that pole turn round in perpetual sunshine. He, at the same time, leaves the south pole an equal number of degrees, and those parts turn round in darkness. The effect is contrary at each pole in our winter—the sun then declining south of the equator.

About three miles from the North Cape lies Maso,

the northernmost port of Norwegian Lapland. It is formed of a very fine bay, in which ships may winter with the greatest security.

SUBMARINE STRUCTURES.—The most imperfect of animals, scarcely possessed in fact of animal organization, or locomotion, have succeeded by force of numbers, and constant industry, during a succession of centuries, in constructing enormous edifices, in founding mountains, islands and continents.

Though some species of coral are found in all countries, they abound principally in tropical regions.—Those of the colder seas are the smallest and least solid.

The great coral bank of New Holland is 1000 miles long, and its height, though as yet measured only in about twenty places, cannot be estimated at less than 1000 to 2000 feet : it forms a chain of mountains which occupies a space triple that of England, and equals in height the mountains of Scotland. Such is the production of a misshapen insect, imprisoned in a narrow cell, and which lives only for a few days.

Navigators are at present aware that the great Southern Ocean is studded with a great multitude of coral islands and submarine rocks of the same nature, which rise rapidly toward the surface and tend to multiply *ad infinitum*. These rocks grow, unite in circles and in chains, and finally become vast extents of country.—This operation cannot be interrupted, so long as the coral polypus continues to increase and multiply ; and there is no reason why this Archipelago, increasing with the progress of time, should not finally be consolidated into a single continent.

This progressive operation is visible in the Red Sea ; this Sea becomes daily less navigable from the multiplication of these coral banks, and the day must come when one plain will unite the opposite banks of Egypt and Arabia.

Let us now notice how nature completes the work commenced by the coral polypus. After the silent and unnoticed labor of myriads of atomic architects, obeying the universal and immutable law, comes the sudden and instantaneous crisis which, by the rarity of its action, seems to belong to the miraculous processes in which the Deity sometimes exhibits his power. The volcano and the earthquake complete the edifice of which the coral has laid the foundation, raise the mountain and sink the valley, and, in a word, construct the great hydraulic machine which is to assemble the clouds, to fertilise the earth, to give rise to the fountains and the rivers. All this is the work of an hour.

If, then, the coral insect has not been made in vain, volcanoes and earthquakes are not solely destined to destroy ; and it is thus, that by means the most diverse a single object is attained.—*French paper.*

HAYDN AND THE ENGLISH NAVAL CAPTAIN.—During his stay in London, a captain of the navy came to him one morning, and asked him to compose a march for some troops he had on board, offering him thirty guineas for his trouble ; but requiring it to be done immediately, as the vessel was to sail next day for Calcutta. As soon as the captain was gone, Haydn sat down to the piano-forte, and the march was ready in a few minutes. Feeling some scruple at getting his money so very easily, Haydn wrote two other marches, intending first to give the captain his choice, and then to make him a present of all the three as a return for his liberality.

Next morning the captain returned and asked for his march. "Here it is," said the composer. The captain asked to hear it on the piano-forte ; and having done so, laid down the thirty guineas, pocketed the march, and walked away. Haydn tried to stop him, but in vain ! the march was very good. "But I have written two others," cried Haydn, "which are better ; hear them, and take your choice." "I like the first very well, and that is enough," answered the captain, pursuing his way down stairs. Haydn followed, crying out, "But I make you a present of them!" "I won't have them!" roared the seaman with a nautical asseveration, and bolted out at the street door. Haydn, determined not to be outdone, has-

tended to the Exchange, and discovering the name of the ship and her commander, sent the marches on board with a polite note, which the captain, surmising its contents, sent back unopened. Haydn tore the marches into a thousand pieces, and never forgot this liberal English humourist as long as he lived.—*Hogarth's Musical History.*

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN NAVIES.—On the 11th ult., Lord Durham and suite dined with Admiral Lazareff, Commander-in-chief of the fleet, and of the ports of the Black Sea, who had invited several of the principal inhabitants and the chief naval officers at Nicholaif. The Admiral gave as toasts, “The King of England,” and “The Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia.” The first was accompanied with “God save the King,” sung by a chorus of vocal performers, and the second by the Russian National Hymn. The Ambassador then rose again, and with the glass in his hand spoke to the following effect in the French language:—“Let us drink this glass in honor of the Russian navy. *I wish it may attain the highest degree of perfection and power.* May a friendly relation always subsist between it and the British fleet, and may they never meet, except to assist each other in promoting the common advantage and glory of both empires. To these wishes I add one for the health of Admiral Lazareff.” The Russians must certainly have felt themselves highly flattered by such a compliment from his lordship; that is, if they could believe any Englishman sincere in wishing his own country to lose the supremacy of the seas. Did Lord Durham in reality feel what he is reported to have said, he deserves to be shaved with an iron hoop, and subjected to all the horrors prepared for novices in crossing the line. On the 12th, his lordship visited the Admiralty, the Observatory, some ships in the roads, and, after dining again with Admiral Lazareff, proceeded on his journey to Kicco.

Among the curiosities which are contained in the arsenal or Zarskojesilo, at St. Petersburg, are several relics of Napoleon, among which are eye-glasses used by him at the battle of Austerlitz, the pocket-book which he carried about him in the campaign of 1812, his knife, fork, and spoon, taken at Waterloo, and the little cross of the Legion of Honour, which he wore. There are also the following:—A letter from Berthier, announcing to the Prince d'Eckmuhl the departure of the French from Moscow; the helmet of Bayard, the armour of d'Alba, the knife of Pugalschew, the infantile armour of Charles le Temeraire, the sabre of King Stephen Battori, so formidable to Russia; the remarkable scimitar of Sciamscial, of Tarku, with which Sciaciaba, the brother of Sciamscial, cleft in twain an adversary, from the shoulders to the haunch; the blade of this scimitar, wrought in India, has never been equalled either in Daghestan or Persia; it was preserved in the family 400 years; the cane of Catherine II.; the snuff-box of Frederic II.; and two little drums, which served for the amusement of the Emperor Alexander in his infancy.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The steam navigation of the Danube has ceased for this year since the 16th, in consequence of the severe cold. The accounts of this vast enterprise for the present year (which is particularly patronised by the Archduke Palatine,) give the most striking proof of the progress of this navigation since its commencement. Next spring there will be eight steam-boats from this city to Gallaez, the newest of which is 80-horse power. The effects of this great undertaking on the state of civilization of the inhabitants of the banks of the Danube in Wallachia, &c., become more and more apparent. Little colonies are already springing up at the several landing-places, which will soon become considerable. On the appearance of the first steam-boat, not six years ago, the Wallachians conceived it to be a work of Satan, and fled from it. Now they anxiously wait for the day of its arrival, to offer their services to the passengers.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS—are far from being formidable in their appearance. At St. Petersburgh the guards, which are in general, almost the only force there, are drawn in at the waists like wasps till they can hardly breathe; and so helpless do they seem that the idea occurred to me, when looking along the line, that by means of a single good buffet on the ear of the nearest man, the whole rank might be floored! Out of St. Petersburgh, they are, taken in the mass, small, mean-looking, shuffling fellows. Their undress is peculiarly unbecoming; and even in warm weather you see them shambling along buttoned up to the throat in coarse, grey, great-coats. When they spy an officer on the road, even at a considerable distance, they pull off their bonnets and do not presume to put them on again till they are far beyond his reach. The officer, on his part, however low his rank, hardly ever deigns the smallest salutation.

THE SARDINIAN FLOTILLA.—The Sardinian flotilla whose destination is not yet known, will be composed of five 60-gun frigates, the Commerce, the Redicho, the Maria Theresa, the Carlo Alberto, and the Carlo Felix; three frigates from 44 to 50; a sloop, a cutter, two brigs, and six gun-boats. A levy *en masse* of seamen has been made on the coasts of Piedmont, from Nice to Spezzia, which includes all adults between 18 and 45 years.

The French Admiral Reralio de la Brucholliere has lately bequeathed the most munificent donation that any country can boast of, to establish a college at Erest for invalid seamen. The sum is a million of francs (40,000*l.* sterling,) the entire fortune of this truly great and noble-minded veteran.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ASSEMBLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

Hark! 'tis the trumpet's call
Booms o'er the sea,
 Crowd for your banners all,
 Sons of the free
 Send the hoarse battle yell
 Back to the main;
 Arm for the citadel—
 Arm for the plain.

 War from his battle cloud
 Beckons his hand;
 Wove is the crimson shroud—
 Drawn be the brand.
 Up! from the mount and glen,
 Forest and ford—
 Rally! ye free-born men,
 Arm with the sword.

 Omens are gathering
 Fast o'er the lea;
 Red is the eagle's wing,
 Restless the sea.
 Where the mast quivereth,
 Deepens the storm;
 Arm 'mid the trumpet's breath—
 Marshal—and form.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the *New York Times.*
ON THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JENKINS, U. S. N.

Like a bird on the wave, rides a frigate in beauty,
 Half mast droop her colors, her crew shed a tear.
 For no more to report himself ready for duty,
 Shall JENKINS the brave and the youthful appear.

As she bounds in her pride o'er the deep rolling billow,
His shipmates at mid-watch, his loss will deplore,
And lament that so soon the cold turf is his pillow,
A sailor so true should be laid up on shore.

Still a transport there is in the thought that the rover,
When the perils and storms of the ocean are past,
The rough voyage of life and its troubles are over,
In the harbor of Heaven shall anchor at last.

Oh then sweet be the sleep of the sailor warm hearted,
Blow, Blow, ye sad winds o'er his death hammock soft,
For though from the Navy a young son hath departed,
His spirit unclouded has sail'd up aloft. F. L. W.

THE SIOUX MOTHER

To her Son, on Arraying him for Battle.

BY S. P. WALKER.

You're going, my son, from home afar—
To join our tribe in the ranks of war :
To fight by the vet'ran warriors' side,
Your father led, in his day of pride :
To follow up his well earned fame,
And win for thyself a glorious name.

A warrior's dress is on thee now—
From the moc'sin to the painted bow.
Thy father's once, they were brought to me,
From where he fell so valiantly :
And treasured since with a mother's care,
For you, at an after time to wear.
For I've cherished long the promised joy,
The day would come, when my youngest boy,
Would go forth at a ripened age—
A gallant chief where the battles wage ;
To strike the foe with a Sioux' ire,
And 'venge the blood of his murder'd sire.
Take care of this!—'tis an eagle's plume !
A token of pride for thy gay costume,
And a trophy, won from the Ottawa !
With this battle-axe, and tokay claw.
This wampum belt, so well inlaid
With colored beads, your mother made
Years ago : and she worked the strings,
Which fasten this bag of lucky things.

Thy calumet keep in the safest place,
And guard it well, for all thy race
Have used it oft in the council ring—
And it bears the name of a charmed thing!
Remember this,—and moreo'er again,
Let none of the pale face dare profane
The sacred gift with his impious lip,
Or 'twill fume no more for fellowship.
And swear to me now, never with life,
To sheath the blade of this scalping knife,
So long as the white man treads our lands—
And stains our homes with his murd'rous hands.

These arrow points, I've sharp'd anew,
And dipp'd 'em deep in the poisoned glue ;
A message of death they will not fail
To carry on in their winged trail.

Now go my boy ! from the haunted plain,
Where the bones of your father long have lain ;
A voice in the wind wails on my ear,
Angry with me, for keeping you here.
I'll count the moons as they roll away,
Till you return ; and the Spirit pray
To send you back with your scalps to me
Flushed with the joys of victory !

WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Legends of West Point—Political Economy and the Army—Washington's Day in the Morning—Enlistment of Boys for the Navy—and "Brown" shall appear next week.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To lessen the risk and expense of transmitting money by mail, and to prevent the frequent loss on uncurred notes, we have made an arrangement with several of the Paymasters of the Army, by which subscribers within their respective districts may pay to them the sums due by each.

This arrangement will be an accommodation to all parties, and we hope it will prove satisfactory to our friends in the army.

Paymasters will in no case present bills, or ask for payment; it is merely proposed that they shall receive from those subscribers who choose to pay, the sums they owe.

Bills will be made out shortly, and forwarded in a number of the Chronicle to those who have not already paid their early attention to the subject is particularly desirable.

The following Paymasters have politely consented to receive money on our account: Larned, Townsend, Randall, Massias, Kirby, Lytle, and Muhlenberg. Sufficient time has not elapsed, since the request was made, to hear from all the others.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Army, to the Editor:—"As a vehicle for the communication of information in regard to the details of the service, and as a safety-valve for a certain class of scribblers, I regard your journal as valuable, and as deserving the support of the Army. I do not think the subscribers to the Chronicle are any gainers by its amalgamation with the Magazine; they do not appear to me to gain in matter an equivalent for doubling the price of the paper. But if five dollars a copy is necessary to sustain the work, it should be paid, and will be by me cheerfully, though I should apprehend a falling off of subscribers; and I incline to think a less price would produce a greater amount of money."

Objections have been made by others to the price of the Chronicle, and compared with some of the publications of the day, it does appear to be high; but there are strong reasons why it cannot well be reduced:—the circulation is necessarily limited to professional men—the expenses of publication are greater in Washington than in any city north of it—there always will be a list of delinquents, which generally consume all the profits, if there be any—and we might add, that we have labored most assiduously for three years without any pecuniary recompence, which makes us the more desirous to retrieve lost time; or rather that the future should repay in some measure for the trials and perplexities of the past. Without pretending to judge for others, we should say, that the information contained in the Chronicle is worth double the price to each and every member of both services. Those who choose to take advantage of the offer, can obtain the paper at a reduced price by uniting with others in a remittance of \$20 for five copies; or if any subscriber will remit \$10, free of expense, he shall receive credit for two years and a half subscription.

Then some competent officers should be ordered to the rendezvous, to assist in organizing and instructing these new levies, according to the prescribed rules of service. One month would be generally sufficient for the purpose, after which the officers and non-commissioned officers would be enabled to carry on the duty, and drill themselves.

It is proposed that the 20,000 militia, so called out, be kept up during the whole war, by drafts, so as to discharge only one half at a time; thus having in every company at least one half of the men well instructed.—The officers to be kept up as long as they should desire it, and during good behaviour; with the right to retire at the end of each year, like the soldiers; but it is believed that there would be no difficulty in making, on this plan, good State officers, and in having them as long as it might be desired.

Having organized the officers and men into companies and battalions, and having provided them with every reasonable comfort, there is no doubt they would like the service, and do their duty with spirit and satisfaction, and be equal, in a little time, to regular troops. The active militia being composed of young men without families, and with little care, would perform their tour of one year with pleasure, particularly as they would ever after be exempted from further service, except in the local militia, which would hardly ever be called upon, as the active is sufficiently numerous for all purposes.

The pay, rations, and clothing, now furnished to the regular troops, are so very good, that the tour of one year would be little more than an agreeable and interesting pastime, and would thus be cheerfully sustained by any patriotic youth, who should be drafted under the law to take part in defence of their country.

While the militia troops would be commanded by their own officers, according to the provisions of the Constitution, they would receive all their supplies from persons appointed by the General Government, in a regular manner, and be paid once a month.

There are many details, which it is not our purpose here to enter upon, which would render the militia very comfortable and very effective, without creating any unreasonable expense.

Having given the plan for obtaining the *personal*, the *material* can be had without difficulty. The Staff will attend to that.

Among the powerful engines to be applied, steam batteries may be considered highly important, as auxiliaries to the land defence, especially against ships of war, that may attempt to enter any of our large harbors or bays—such as New York, the Delaware, the Chesapeake, or the Mississippi. They are to the land batteries and forts, in the defence of harbors, what flying artillery is to an army in the field. Steam batteries will be able to take positions, suitable for annoying ships of war, and attack them to advantage under every circumstance. They properly belong to the artillery department, and ought to be under the direction of military Commanders, and not to the Naval Officers, who, with their sailors, will have employment enough on the ocean, their proper element.

The Navy is the only means to be applied on the ocean. Twelve ships of the line, and a proper proportion of frigates and sloops of war, will be all that may be required in a war with any European power; especially as we should always be the defending power and not the attacking one. To compete with such a force, it would require on the part of an European power, to possess and keep in activity, 36 ships of the line of equal strength, to be divided into three squadrons: one squadron to consist of 12 ships of the line, with a due proportion of frigates and sloops, to be on the coast; another similar squadron to be ready in the West Indies, to relieve the one on our coast; and one at home, to watch its interests on the Atlantic coast and in the Mediterranean. Now, 36 ships of the line, with the frigates and sloops, will require 40,000 sailors to man them, and no foreign power but Great Britain can man such a force. France has, by her own reports, only 33,000 seamen. The United States have more than three times that

number; and as for ships of war, she can build them as rapidly as may be required, after the money is once appropriated. The experiment on the Lakes, last war, proved that. There is no necessity to season the timber; if the ship will only last three or four years, it will be long enough for our purpose; and after the war, there will be no necessity for keeping a parcel of old rotten ships. Better burn them, and save the iron and copper for another war; it will be economy. Keeping always our 12 ships of the line and frigates in proportion, ever ready for service, as a peace establishment. We are growing so fast in population and in resources, that we can afford to maintain for the protection of commerce, a respectable naval force. But suppose we should want sailors to man the fleets, would it not be proper and fair to enroll all the watermen, who are exempted from militia duty, and make them liable, like the militia, to be drafted for the public defence, on their proper element? This certainly could be done, and as brave a set of fellows thus procured as ever walked the deck of a man-of-war.

It would also be highly advantageous to have ready, at well chosen points, contiguous to the narrows of rivers and bays, where ships must pass to attack a town, a proper number of 13 pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, to be accompanied by moveable furnaces, for the purpose of heating shot. These furnaces to be constructed in a simple manner, like the ranges for Lehigh coal, or like the stoves which burn that fuel, and transported on common carts or wagons, in which also the necessary quantity of charcoal and other fuel may be conveyed. Two guns, properly posted, would soon destroy any ship, or cause her to retire, as there is nothing which ships dread more than hot shot.

AN OLD SOLDIER, *Not of the Revolutionary, but of the last War.*

FORWARD OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

MR. EDITOR:—I should have answered the remarks made by your correspondent Barney, upon forward officers, before this, had I not been under the impression, that it would have been better by some person of more talent than myself. In this I have been mistaken, for the subject appears to be dropped, and your numerous readers may construe silence into acquiescence. To prevent this, I trouble you with what are well known facts.

“Barney” says, “that of the many, who have been appointed, a few only remain who have served in that capacity ten years;” and attributes this to their vicious habits. “Barney’s” ignorance of the subject is only equal to his presumption and willingness to misconstrue the truth. Were he to investigate the subject, and make himself acquainted with the facts, before publishing his erroneous opinions, he would have found that the smartest men that we have had in the capacity of boatswains and gunners in the Navy, have not “either been dismissed, or died,” but have resigned in disgust at their treatment; or otherwise having been kept so constantly employed on foreign stations, that they were either compelled to do so, or cut asunder every tie of domestic friendship.

“Barney” must be aware that it is not uncommon for a forward officer to come home from a three years, cruise, and in a month, or two, be ordered upon another. It is true that a few of each of the forward officers have for many years been allowed to remain as fixtures, in some of our Navy yards, where they have enjoyed the comforts of domestic life to the manifest disadvantage of the rest. Permit me to ask “Barney” if a man, deserving the name of officer, ought tamely to submit to such injustice? The number of these officers is so limited, that they are constantly employed; many acting appointments are given, but what incentive have these men to a rigid performance of their duty? they are liable to be reduced at any moment, and for any trivial offence. If a boatswain or gunner, after having served under an acting appointment, six or twelve months, was to receive a warrant, the case would then be different; but as it is, at present, a man may serve three years, and

when he returns, be discharged with the crew. If he has money enough to support himself on shore, until another vessel is fitted out, he may be employed again; but if not, he must ship before the mast and commence his career anew.

If this is encouragement for men of "education and talent," (such as Barney supposes forward officers ought to be) I have no more to say. Exclusive of the boatswains and gunners, who are debilitated and unfit for service, and those attached to the Navy Yards, there is not one left to each ship that we keep in commission. Who are to relieve these men? Why some will say, appoint others; I say, why not warrant others, and thereby retain them in the service, and give them the same chance to be with their families and friends, that all other grades have? Were this to be done, men of "education and talent" (which "Barney" bewails the want of) might enter and remain in the service; but as it is, only those, who can do no better, and who have no love for their country, or tie of friendship, to bind them to the land of their birth, will put up with the privations and hardships that these men have to undergo.

That "a few have injured their whole grade," I will admit. For acting appointments are so often given, and when given, they are so easily taken away, that almost any seaman who applies, may get one; and their imprudent conduct has brought a stigma upon the whole; and it will take a long time to do away with the prejudices that at present exist against them. But is it fair in one of themselves, (as I think Barney is) to expose their faults to the public? He might, at least, have stated what he knows to be the case, as "Cavendish" (or the patrician at sea) says: "some Captains in the Navy make a point of treating them, (boatswains and gunners) just three degrees worse than their dog."

Some think that, in a case of emergency, we will always find men enough for boatswains or gunners; in this they are mistaken. A man may be a good boatswain's mate, or quarter-gunner, and yet not capable of doing a boatswain's or gunner's duty. But even admitting that they were as plenty as is supposed, would it not be better to have tried men, when their services could be insured for an amount so very trifling, that many wonder at the apathy of the Secretary on a subject of so much importance to the Navy? It is in his power to increase the number of warrant officers; but so long as the pernicious practice of giving acting appointments continues, without being followed by warrants, just so long will the Navy be deficient of forward officers.

"Barney's" accusation "of drinking a half a pint of spirits before eleven o'clock," I will take no notice of. I hope "Barney" has not given the coat to another that would fit himself. I pity the poor carpenters and sailmakers, that have been corrupted by the bad example of boatswains and gunners. That officer and gentleman ought to be synonymous terms, I admit; but let them (the forward officers) be treated as such; if they serve twelve months and receive a recommendation from their commander, give them a warrant. This will be an inducement to good conduct, and they will then consider themselves as officers, and conduct themselves accordingly; but while serving under an acting appointment, the duty of an officer is expected from them, and they are no more thought of than one of the crew. I appeal to the officers of the Navy for the truth of these statements, and remain very respectfully yours.

GRAMPUS.

THE NAVY.

The Navy of the United States has always been an object of some notice abroad; it is now beginning to attract attention at home. The people are now looking to the matter, and those who have taken the pains to make themselves acquainted with our maritime affairs have universally expressed their astonishment that our naval force in commission is so utterly inadequate to the protection of our commercial interests on the ocean. It would be as useless as unprofitable to inquire where lies the blame. It is sufficient for us to state facts as they

now exist. Our actual force in service at this time is one seventy four (on her return home,) four frigates, eight sloops, and five schooners—in all, thirteen. What kind of a protection is this to a commerce which annually pays twenty millions into the Treasury; to our hundreds of ships, and our hundred thousand seamen scattered over every sea? Leaving the condition of our foreign relations entirely out of view, we will again ask, what kind of a navy is this for a country which is second but to one in point of commerce, and second to none in its ample resources, its rising population and wealth, the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. Can it be generally known to the people of this country that "our navy," our "gallant little navy," the "right arm of our national defence," the "pride of our country" abroad, and its "boast" at home, consists of the above thirteen vessels? Will it be believed? No—and as proof to the contrary, the "Register" will be produced, where may be counted the names of fifty-one vessels. The words, "in ordinary," "repairing," "on the stocks," &c. if not overlooked, are certainly not properly understood. We know, from repeated conversation with citizens, on this subject, that it is the impression of many, very many, that all the above fifty-one vessels are either in actual service, or immediately available. It is sincerely hoped, and indeed believed, that the present Congress will place the navy on a respectable footing; one that will bear a comparison with the navies of other powers. This is the favorable time. The people have now their eyes opened to the true state of things. The leading public journals of all parties are directing the attention of their readers to the importance and necessity of an increased naval force. Without any reference to the French question, it may truly be said that four times the force afloat would not be more than our mercantile interests demand. We have been waiting to see something proposed by those who have more experience than ourselves in such matters; but, being thus far disappointed, we would respectfully suggest the following as a naval peace establishment.

1. *Mediterranean station*—2 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 6 sloops, and 2 schooners.

2. *West Indies*—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 4 schooners, and 1 steamer.

3. *Pacific*—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 2 schooners.

4. *Brazil*—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 2 schooners.

5. *East Indies*—1 frigate, 3 sloops, 1 schooner.

6. *Home Station*—2 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 steamers.

Total—2 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 23 sloops, 11 schooners, and 3 steamers:—for which (together with the shore stations and the usual relief,) the following would be about the proper number of officers: viz.

20 Admirals,	70 Masters,
40 Captains,	800 Midshipmen,
60 Commanders,	65 Boatswains,
350 Lieutenants,	65 Gunners,
70 Surgeons,	65 Carpenters,
120 Assistant Surgeons,	65 Sailmakers.
70 Purrs,	

Officers not mentioned above to be in the usual ratio. A corresponding increase would also be required in the marine corps.

The introduction of the grade of Admirals is conceived to be an act of justice, as well as of necessity. It need not be attended with any increase of pay except to those who are in the actual command of a fleet; the rest might be paid the same as Captains are now paid.

These hints are thrown together for the consideration of the peoples' representatives, and for all who feel an interest in the welfare of "our country"; and it is also hoped that abler hands may be induced to resume the subject.

NEPTUNE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1836.

POLITICS AND OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st, 1836.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 7th ultimo, I have had the pleasure of seeing an article, signed "Alcibiades," approving in the most flattering terms a piece

of "Aristides," headed "Politics and Officers." Permit me, through your valuable publication, to return my thanks to "Alcibiades" for the assistance which he has rendered in placing this important subject in a correct view before the observation of *all officers*. May he continue his endeavours and leave no impression or shadow of doubt on the minds of even the most fastidious, that they are sacrificing the best interests of a beloved country by abstaining from feeling and acting for themselves on a subject so dear to the breast of every patriotic American.

The sentiments and opinions of "Alcibiades" correspond so much with my own, that his valuable pen in tracing his has elegantly expressed mine; and I have no doubt that of *many officers* of the Army and Navy of the enlightened country where the Genius of Liberty waves her hallowed wand. He declares himself an officer of the *former*; with the same frankness and equal pride, I admit that I belong to the *latter*; and will now take pleasure in briefly answering the interrogatories which he has been pleased to make.

"To what cause is this strange notion, about officers having nothing to do with politics, to be ascribed?—Where had it its origin and how is it to be accounted for?" These are questions which involve first principles and which require to be analyzed before hastily answering; and I only regret want of time to be more elaborate in my remarks.

In all communities and societies will be found a few ambitious men who with talents and influence sway the multitude; probably they may intend nothing wrong, but are determined to raise themselves by any means to the head of affairs. Regardless of the rights of others, they seek their own personal aggrandizement even on the ruins of those they denominate their *best friends*, and whose interests they pretend to support. Even in our own happy land such men have arisen, and have succeeded in implanting in the bosom of civilians an idea, that officers are easily bent like the bow of the Indian, in experienced hands. This I believe, and assign as one among the chief causes, why the expression is so frequently made, that *officers* should have *nothing* to do with politics.

So long have officers been in the habit of hearing such remarks made that some *may at times* even doubt the propriety of having an opinion on the subject.

Has "Alcibiades" never heard numbers of the military and naval service say, that they were officers and had nothing to do with politics; and their duties were completed when they obeyed their superiors? If he has not, allow me to assure him that I have; and from such *vile sentiments* I trust his endeavours will free them.

ARISTIDES.

RECEIPT FOR CURING MEAT.

SIR: Meat cured by the following method has been pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any before used by them. By giving it an insertion in the Chronicle, perhaps you may render an acceptable service to some of your subscribers at distant posts!

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

FOR 300 POUNDS OF BACON

Mix eight pounds of common sugar, five pounds of fine salt, and half a pound of saltpetre; rub the meat with it, and lay it in the tub with the skin downward, and let it lie one week. Make a pickle with ground alum salt, strong enough to bear an egg or potato, and add three quarts of lye, made from hickory ashes; boil and skim it, and when perfectly cold pour it in and keep the meat under by weights. In five weeks it is ready for smoking.

FOR 100 POUNDS OF BEEF.

Rub the pieces with fine salt, and pack it close in a tub and let it lie two days. Make a pickle with ground alum salt, strong enough to bear an egg or potato, add two ounces of saltpetre and one pound of common sugar, boil and skim it, and when perfectly cold pour it in and keep the meat under by weights. In ten days it is fit for use. By boiling and skimming the pickle, it will answer for a second hundred pounds.

ARMY CLOTHING.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the medium of the Chronicle, to call the attention of the proper authorities to a subject which calls loudly for their interposition.

I refer to the practice of disposing, at public sale, of soldiers' old uniform clothing. It is any thing but grateful to the eye and feelings of the profession, to see its uniform disgraced by exposure to public gaze upon the back of every negro and ragamuffin he meets with, and these are the only persons who will purchase or wear it. I trust that due consideration will be given to this matter, and that the saving of a few dollars and cents, will not be regarded in a matter touching the pride and honor of our profession. Let this clothing be distributed among the several Military Posts, and issued at the discretion of the Commanding Officers to soldiers on fatigue duty. Or if the system must be continued, let the trimmings be taken off the clothing before the sale.

A SUBALTERN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

MR. McKEAN presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Philadelphia, soliciting the attention of Congress to the important public work, the Breakwater, in the Delaware Bay, and praying that such appropriations shall be made, as to ensure its completion; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH presented the petition of George W. Howard, late lieutenant of the Baltimore Riflemen, who was wounded at the battle of North Point during the last war with Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MR. WALL presented the petition of Col. Philip Johnson of New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Long Island; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. HUBBARD presented the petition of Samuel White, of Vermont, a Surgeon of the Revolutionary Army; and also the petition of Philip Taylor, both of which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives authorizing the President of the United States to cause rations from the public stores to be delivered to the sufferers of Florida, who have been driven from their homes by the Indian hostilities, was read the first time and ordered to a second reading; and,

On motion of MR. BENSON, and by unanimous consent, the resolution was then passed through its second and third readings and passed.

On motion of MR. KING of Georgia, the Committee on Foreign Relations to which has been referred the petition of Jannet Taylor, niece and heir of Commodore Paul Jones, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Department of State; which was agreed to.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to communicate to the Senate any information that may be in his possession relating to the origin and causes of the existing war in Florida with the Seminole Indians—and also, any other intelligence in relation to the same that he may have in his power to give, and may think useful to impart.

The special order of the day, being the bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, was announced by the Chair; when—

On motion of MR. HUBBARD it was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate took up the resolution submitted by MR. BENTON for the appropriating the surplus revenue to the national defence.

MR. BUCHANAN, who had the floor, addressed the Senate until a late hour, when, without concluding, he gave way to MR. CLAYTON, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 2.

THE CHAIR communicated a report from the War Department, transmitting the annual list of the Officers and other persons employed in the Indian Departments.

Also, a report from the same Department, made in obe-

dience to the first section of the act of March, 1803, containing abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States, with their arms and equipments, for the year 1835.

Mr. CUTTER presented the petition of Brevet Major J. S. McIntosh, of the United States Army; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SOUTHARD submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate;

1. The present amount of the Navy Hospital Fund.

2. The average annual receipts for that fund, in the present condition and extent of the navy.

3. The number, situation, and extent of the navy hospital establishments, and the quantity of land connected with each of them.

4. The amount which will be required to complete the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and the hospitals at Charlestown, Massachusetts, New York, Norfolk, and Pensacola; together with the necessary and proper improvements of the grounds connected with each of them.

5. The time within which these hospitals, establishments, and the necessary appendages thereto, and the improvements of the several lots on which they stand, may be completed, if sufficient money for that purpose be appropriated.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. BEATON for appropriating the surplus revenue to National Defence.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed the Senate at considerable length in continuation of his remarks begun yesterday; when he concluded.

Mr. CATTENDEN took the floor, and spoke until the usual hour of adjournment; when, on motion of Mr. MAGNUM, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1835.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for completing vessels of war on the stocks and repairing and equipping those in ordinary, which was read twice and committed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after Tuesday, the second day of February, the several bills making appropriations for the support of Government, the naval and military service, fortifications, and the Indian Department, at the hour of one o'clock each day, except on Fridays and Saturdays, shall take precedence in the order of business, and shall be considered until the same shall have passed the House.

After discussion on a point of order, the resolution was adopted, yeas 159, nays 59.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for repressing hostilities on the part of the Indians in Florida.

Mr. CAMBRELENG adverted to the propriety of a speedy action on the bill, and by unanimous consent, moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the same, which was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, upon the foregoing bill.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend the bill, by adding a section authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be enlisted a regiment of 1,000 mounted riflemen, by and with the consent of the Senate, for twelve months, if, in his discretion, he should deem it necessary.

Mr. HUNTSMAN was for receiving volunteers as well as regulars, and spoke of the advantages of that description of troops over persons enlisted. His own country would raise five hundred men.

Mr. HARDIN offered a proviso authorising the President of the United States, to disband the force at an earlier period than twelve months, in case their services should be no longer required.

Mr. WILLIAMS of N. C. moved to add the word "required" to the amendment, which Mr. HARDIN accepted as a modification.

Mr. ADAMS opposed the modification, as an unprecedented requisition upon the Executive.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, begged to inquire if the amendment of the gentleman from Florida, had the consent of the Secretary of War.

Mr. WHITE believed it would have, and pledged him-

self to withdraw it when the bill came into the House, if it had not.

Messrs. ASHLEY, RIPLEY, and UNDERWOOD, opposed the amendment, and after a few words, in its favor by Mr. GLASCOCK, Mr. WHITE withdrew it.

Mr. SHIELDS then moved an amendment authorising the President of the United States to accept the services of 1000 volunteers, for the period of nine months; which, after some remarks from Messrs. SHEILDS, C. Johnson, CRAIG, and WHITE, of Florida, was negatived.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill without amendment to the House, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill having been engrossed, was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the several acts establishing and regulating the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, by consent, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a regiment of mounted riflemen or dragoons to operate against the Indians, if in the opinion of the President the public service requires it.

Mr. RIPLEY asked the consent of the House to submit a resolution of a similar character.

Mr. GRIFFIN moved an adjournment, which was carried, and at five o'clock, P. M., the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Melanthon Taylor Woolsey, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill to reward the captors of the Tripolitan frigate, late the frigate Philadelphia, which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill to change the title of certain officers of the navy, which was read twice, and its further consideration postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide compensation to James Barron, for the use of his invention, called the Ventilator of ships, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. GRANTLAND from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Philip F. Vorhees, which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. WHITE of Florida, the proceedings of a public meeting at St. Augustine, in relation to the degradations of the Indians, and several letters on the same subject, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment the bill from the Senate supplementary to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the Public Departments, passed 20th April, 1818. Mr. J. stated that the committee recommend that the bill be rejected.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year 1836, which was read twice and committed.

A bill for the relief of Lieutenant Washington Seawell, was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ACCEPT THE SERVICE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be clothed at their own expense; and the mounted troops shall furnish horses at their own expense, and shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such company or companies shall respectively belong.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any corps of volunteers thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and when called into actual service and while remaining therein, shall be under the same laws, rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, clothing excepted, with the regular infantry of the United States; *Provided*, That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private, (as the case may be,) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized to organize the companies so tendering their services, as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization in his judgment expedient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer, for each and every such damage or loss.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of the mounted companies, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and allowances, for every twenty miles travel from their places of residence to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their residence; that the officers shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they keep private servants, and for one horse, when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use of each horse; that each non commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents per day for the use thereof, and twenty-five cents per day for forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred upon persons wounded in the service of the United States.

The bill was read twice, and, on motion of Mr. JOHN-
SON, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State
of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, asked the consent of the House to submit the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores to the unfortunate sufferers who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can be re-established in their possessions, and enabled to procure provisions for the sustenance of themselves and family.

Objections being made, Mr. WHITE moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to submit his proposition; which was agreed to.

The resolution was then read, and after a few remarks from Messrs. WHITE, WHITTLESEY, BOON, BEALE, PARKER, EVERETT, WILLIAMS, of Ky., PARKS, PATTON, GRANGER, CAMBRELENG, HAWES, BOULDIN, GLASCOCK, BOND, TURBIL, and HARPER, Mr. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, then moved the previous question.

Mr. PARKS raised the question of order, whether the resolution, being one of appropriation, must not pass through the forms necessary for all appropriations, viz. that it could not be passed on the day of its introduction, and must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIR decided otherwise, on the ground that it was not an original appropriation, but directed the application of a sum already appropriated, whereupon

Mr. PARKS appealed from the decision of the Chair, and after a few words from Mr. MANN of New York, in sup-

port of the Chair's decision, and Mr. PARKS against it, the decision of the Speaker was sustained by the House.

The previous question was then seconded, ayes 95, noes 56; and the main question, which was on the engrossment of the resolution as modified and amended, was then ordered to be put; and on the main question

Mr. PINCKNEY asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the result was as follows; yeas 178, nays 14.

So the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and the same having been engrossed, was then read the third time and passed.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. CASEY introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, praying that competent engineers of the United States corps may be appointed to make a survey of the Great Wabash river, to ascertain the probable amount that will be necessary to remove the obstructions to the navigation of said river, and asking a donation in land to aid in said improvement; which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ARMY.

Companies F and K, of the 2d Infy. were to have left Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Me., on the 9th inst. for Boston, under orders to garrison Fort Independence. The officers attached to these companies are Brevet Major G. Dearborn, Lieuts. S. L. Russell, H. Day, G. W. Patten, J. V. Bomford, and H. W. Wessells.

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

NAMES.	COMPY.	REMARKS.
COLONEL		
James B. Many,	Field,	At F. J. Com'ng Reg. & Post
LIEUT. COLONEL		
Josiah H. Vose,	Field,	At F. T. Commanding Post.
MAJOR		
John Fowle,	Field,	At W. P. Com'ng C. of Cdt's.
CAPTAINS		
John Garland,	G	B. M. in charge of C. B., W.
J. S. Nelson,	K	B. M. doing d'ty as F. O. at F J
W. G. Belknap,	B	B. M. temporarily detached.
J. B. Clark,	J	On duty at Fort Towson.
A. Lewis,	E	On duty at Fort Jesup.
T. S. Harrison,	F	On duty at Fort Jesup.
J. Dean,	A	On duty at Fort Towson.
B. Walker,	D	On duty at Fort Jesup.
L. N. Morris,	C	On Re'ting service at Albany
Otis Wheeler,	H	On duty at Fort Jesup.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Henry Bainbridge,	G	On duty at Fort Towson.
George Wright,	E	Adjnt. on duty at Fort Jesup.
J. W. Cotton,	B	Absent sick.
E. B. Alexander,	C	Assis'nt Qr. M. at Fort Jesup.
E. B. Birdsall,	F	On Rec'ting Service E. Dep.
J. Bonnell,	K	On duty at Fort Jesup.
W. R. Montgomery	D	On R. Service, Pittsburg.
E. B. Babbitt,	J	Asst. C. S. on duty at F. T.
R. W. Colcock,	A	On leave.
N. C. Macrae,	H	Asst. C. S. on duty at Fort J.
2D LIEUTENANTS		
Jeff. Van Horne,	K	On duty in Sub. Dept.
T. Cutts,	B	On leave.
A. G. Blanchard,	E	On duty at Fort Jesup.
W. O. Kello,	J	On duty at Fort Towson.
H. Swartwout,	D	On leave.
James F. Cooper,	F	On duty in Top. Dept.
George P. Field,	G	On duty at Fort Towson.
C. H. Fry,	C	On duty at Fort Towson.
T. O. Barnwell,	A	On duty at Fort Towson.
BREVET 2D LIEUT.		
J. L. Coburn,	H	On duty at Fort Jesup.
P. N. Barbour,	J	On duty at Fort Towson.
William S. Henry,	F	On duty at Fort Jesup.
J. H. Eaton,	K	On duty at Fort Jesup.
L. Smith,	D	On duty at Fort Jesup.
H. McLeod,	B	On duty at Fort Jesup.

The head Quarters of the Regiment are at Fort Jesup, at which Post, are stationed Companies B. D. E. F. H. & K. the other companies of the regiment are stationed at Fort Towson.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY,
DURING THE YEAR 1835.

RESIGNATIONS—43.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—1

Roger Jones,	4th Artillery,	6th April
CAPTAINS—7		
Jesse Bean,	Dragoons,	31 May
Bvt. Maj. H. Whiting,	1st Artillery,	1 October
Joshua Howard,	1st Artillery,	31 December
Henry H. Loring,	3d Infantry,	31 October
Truman Cross,	7th Infantry,	4 May
Nath. G. Wilkinson,	7th Infantry,	1 June
James L. Dawson,	7th Infantry,	31 December

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—8

Jefferson Davis,	Dragoons,	20 June
Hugh W. Mercer,	2d Artillery,	30 April
Z. J. D. Kinsley,	2d Artillery,	1 December
George W. Long,	4th Artillery,	31 December
Horatio A. Wilson,	4th Artillery,	31 January
Nath. S. Harris,	3d Infantry,	31 May
William Martin,	4th Infantry,	31 December
Anthony Drane,	5th Infantry,	25 November

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—12

John L. Watson,	Dragoons,	20 June
David B. Hrrais,	1st Artillery,	31 August
Henry E. Prentiss,	2d Artillery,	10 September
Joseph C. Vance,	2d Artillery,	31 October
T. F. J. Wilkinson,	2d Artillery,	23 February
William Bryant,	3d Artillery,	31 August
John Child,	3d Artillery,	31 December
N. B. Buford,	3d Artillery,	31 December
Edward R. Williams,	1st Infantry,	30 June
Stephen B. Legate,	3d Infantry,	31 August
Frederick Wilkinson,	4th Infantry,	31 December
Moses Scott,	5th Infantry,	31 August

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS—11

A. G. Edwards,	Dragoons,	2 May
Jones M. Withers,	Dragoons,	5 December
James N. Ellis,	1st Artillery,	19 October
Richard Henderson,	2d Artillery,	30 November
Montgomery Blair,	2d Artillery,	10 October
William S. Brown,	3d Artillery,	31 December
Herman Haupt,	3d Infantry,	30 September
Eustace Robinson,	4th Infantry,	11 June
Goode Bryan,	5th Infantry,	30 April
Henry M. Naglee,	5th Infantry,	31 December
Lucius Bradbury,	7th Infantry,	1 October

STAFF—4

Thomas S. Bryant,	Assistant Surgeon,	31 December
James B. Sullivan,	Assistant Surgeon,	31 December
Benjamin R. Hogan,	Assistant Surgeon,	30 April
Lucius O'Brien,	Assistant Surgeon,	31 December

DEATHS—22

Capt. John Hills, Appalachicola Ar'l. Ordnance,	25 Feb.
Bvt. Maj. Geo. Blaney, Fort Johnston, Capt. Corps of Engineers,	15 May.
Capt. Jacob Schmuck, St. Augustine, 4th Artillery,	10th April.
Capt. Jefferson Vail, Baton Rouge, 1st Infantry,	25 Oct.
Bvt. Maj. Philip Wager, Philadelphia, Capt. 4th Infantry,	28 November.
1st Lieut. Stephen Tuttle, St. Augustine, Corps of Engineers,	21 January.
1st Lieut. Wm. Palmer, Fort Johnston, 1st Artillery,	23 July.
1st Lieut. Asa Richardson, Jefferson Barracks, 6th Infantry,	18 April.
1st Lieut. John E. Newell, Carlisle, 7th Infantry,	26 March.
1st Lieut. Samuel Kinney, Fort Gibson, 7th Infantry,	3 December.
2d Lieut. Henry G. Sill, Washington, 1st Artillery,	1 December.
2d Lieut. Walter S. Chandler, Mobile, 2d Artillery,	25 January.
2d Lieut. Charles Petigru, Appalachicola Ar'l. 4th Infantry,	6 October.
2d Lieut. Alexander G. Baldwin, Fort Towson, 3d Infantry,	25 July.

2d Lieut. James H. Taylor, Arkansas Territory, 3d Infantry, 17 October.

2d Lieut. David A. Manning, Key West, 4th Infantry, 21 July.

2d Lieut. Augustine F. Seaton, Fort Gibson, 7th Infantry, 18 November.

STAFF.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. Linnard, Philadelphia, Quartermaster, 20 September.

Foster Swift, New London, Assistant Surgeon, 18 Aug.

Robert French, near Georgetown, Assistant Surgeon, 13 August.

Ephraim M. Elane, Oge. Barracks, Assistant Surgeon, 13 March.

Samuel W. Hales, Fort Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 30 January.

Since the Register was put to press, the following additional changes have been ascertained.

APPOINTMENTS.

R. P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, to be Captain of Ordnance, 13 January, 1836, vice R. Bache, deceased.

Montgomery Blair, late Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, reinstated.

TRANSFER.

Brevet 2d Lieut. S. T. Tibbatts, from the 2d to the 4th regiment of infantry.

RESIGNATIONS.

to take effect.

Captain Seth Johnson,	2d Infantry,	30 Sept. 1836
1st Lieut. John Farley,	1st Artillery,	29 Feb. "
1st Lieut. R. C. Tilghman,	do	31 Mar. "
1st Lieut. Geo. S. Greene,	3d Artillery,	30 June, "
1st Lieut. J. S. Gallagher,	2d Infantry,	30 Sept. "
1st Lieut. E. Phillips,	4th Infantry,	31 Jan. "
1st Lieut. S. R. Allston,	do	31 " "
2d Lieut. Geo. Fetterman,	3d Artillery,	31 May "

DEATHS.

Asst. Surgeon John S. Gatlin,	killed, 28 Dec. 1835
Bvt. Major F. L. Dade,	4th Infy. do " "
Captain U. S. Fraser,	3d Arty. do " "
Captain G. W. Gardiner,	2d Arty. do " "
2d Lieut. W. Basinger,	do do " "
2d Lieut. R. R. Mudge,	3d Arty. do " "
Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. Henderson,	2d Arty. do " "
Bvt. 2d Lieut. John L. Keais,	3d Arty. do " "
1st Lieut. Constantine Smyth,	2d Arty. do " "
Capt. R. Bache, Ordnance,	died, 13 Jan. 1836

NAVY.

The U. S. Ship Erie, Commodore J. Renshaw, sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, on the 2d Dec.

U. S. SHIP DELAWARE.—Captain Bull of the brig Togago, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 20th ult. he saw at anchor off St. Thomas, an American 74, no doubt the *Delaware*, Com. PATTERSON, from the Mediterranean. Captain Bull passed off the Capes, H. B. M. brig *Pantaloan*, Commander CORRY, hence for England—Norfolk Beacon.

DEATHS.

At Charlestown, Mass. on the 8th inst. Mrs PAULINE, wife of Sergt. MARTIN COLLIER, of the Marine Corps.

At Detroit, on the 9th inst. SAMUEL PRESTON, son of Lieut. E. BACKUS, and grandson of Gen. H. BRADY, of the Army.

Perished of cold in Buffalo streets, a few evenings since, CAPTAIN ISAAC, a distinguished brave, of the Seneca nation—a favorite of the officers on this frontier who knew him, during the late war, (and who did not?) to whom his fate will have some interest, saddened as it is by the reflection, that the old soldier, who performed, (Pagan though he was) some Christian deeds for a former Buffalo, when wrapped in flames, that might well have insured him a hearth stone to die on, instead of being turned into the street during the rigor of a December night, on which an Indian would have housed a dog.

"Thy fate shall pity's heart deplore,
Or vengeance for thy murder call."

Buffalo paper.